



ALEXANDRIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1866.

One of the happiest comparisons, and most effective hits, ever made in the British Parliament, was, when in a spirited debate, on American affairs, whilst our Revolutionary war was in progress, Mr. Fox in the House of Commons, likened the ultra and coercive course of Lord George Germaine to that of Dr. Sangrado. "For two years," said Mr. Fox, "that the noble lord has presided over American affairs, the most violent measures have been pursued; bleeding has been his only prescription. If a people are grown tumultuous, bleed them! If a people are attacked with a spirit of insurrection, bleed them! If their fever should rise to rebellion bleed them! cries this same physician; more blood—still more blood! When Dr. Sangrado had persevered in a similar practice, killing by the very means he used for a cure, his man took the liberty to remonstrate against a system which was bringing their names into disrepute. The doctor answered, I believe we have, indeed, carried the matter a little too far; but you must know I have written a book on the efficacy of this practice; therefore, if every patient we have, should die by it, we must continue the bleeding for the credit of my book." Is not the parallel to this, seen, at this day, in the ultra and coercive measures, persistently advocated, and, as frequently as possible, enforced, against the Southern people, by the RADICAL LEADERS at the North. Their policy—their system—is exclusively and entirely that of Dr. Sangrado. "They have written a book"—that is, Sumner and Stevens and the other leaders have enunciated a theory, and propounded a doctrine, which their followers have adopted—and this theory and this doctrine is—coercive measures of the most stringent nature, including confiscation, disfranchisement, state subjugation, trials for treason, &c., &c. Every time the natural spirit of a brave but unfortunate people rises in remonstrance against this oppression, like Dr. Sangrado, these ultraists cry—more coercion—more pains and penalties—more blood! If they kill instead of cure, if they destroy instead of re-establish—if they demolish instead of build up—it never alters their "treatment" of the sick patient. He must take the physic, even should he die under the infliction! When men feel power, and forget right they are guilty of any folly, or of any crime.

Mr. Edmunds, the new Senator from Vermont, made a speech, yesterday, on the bill relieving military officers from all penalties for invasion of private rights. He advocated the passage of his amendment excluding from the provisions of the bill acts committed in any of the loyal States. Although expressing his desire to extend all proper protection to those who had honestly done their duty, he was unwilling to pass such a sweeping law as proposed by this bill. Mr. Edmunds' course produced considerable surprise on the part of the radical majority in the Senate, and Mr. Clark very deprecatingly observed, that such propositions as this had not heretofore come from Vermont!

The President's speech, last night, is, of course, very distasteful to the Washington Chronicle! All conservative people are much pleased with it. But, the Chronicle thinks it altogether "unworthy of the President." So that when the President stands up for the restoration of the Union, for Peace, for State Representation, for the Constitution as it is, he is pronounced by his enemies, "unworthy!"

The number of Confederate dead now sleeping at Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, is about eight thousand, representing every State of the late Confederacy; and the number in Oakwood cemetery is at least ten thousand. It is designated a monument on the most commanding knoll of each of these cemeteries, with an appropriate inscription, commemorative of the dead.

Messrs. John Janney, Alex. H. H. Stuart, and William Martin, the commissioners elected by the General Assembly to treat West with Virginia on the subject of a reunion of the States, or the adjustment of their relative proportions of the public debt, will hold a preliminary meeting in Richmond on the 8th of May, to interchange opinions.

The Washington Chronicle exhorts its party to give no confidence or trust to the representations of such men as Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. The testimony of able and accomplished men like him is to be disregarded, and the statements of others, not competent nor reliable, to be taken instead.

There is another difficulty with the coal mines on the line of the B. & O. R. R., between Cumberland and Piedmont—but the price of coal has not been affected, as there is a large supply of coal on hand in Baltimore.

A call is made upon Congress, in some quarters, to pass a joint resolution fixing some day between the 17th and 25th of May as a day for special fasting, humiliation, and prayer.

It will be seen that we have more indications of the approach of the Cholera. Another arrival of a cholera vessel bound New York, and a case, from the England, in Portland, Me.

Clement C. Clay has been released from confinement at Fortress Monroe, on his parole.

We have received from a correspondent in North Carolina, written at Raleigh, a few days since, which gives a glowing account of the prospects for the profitable investment of capital in the lands, and mines, and manufactories of the old North State. He mentions several portions of North Carolina, especially, the Deep River country, where money, skill and enterprise, are sure to be amply repaid with added interest, in a short time. The same picture may be drawn of many portions of Virginia—with the finest lands, the richest minerals, and the greatest water power of the world. It is an inviting field. Labor and capital are only wanted. The South presents great inducements.

The Richmond Republic speaking of the constitution of the South, says:—"It is probable that families once in affluence will have to struggle through embarrassments, and even poverty. But there is no humiliation in a condition which is common to all. The scanty board, and the plain, and even tattered clothing are not now in every man's eyes the insignia of indolence and disgrace. Poverty will be a blessing, if it teaches us the virtues of industry, order, economy, and patience."

The London Standard says:—"We have the story out at last. England must make up her mind to cease being a corn-growing country. It is no news to us, but at length we have it confirmed by no less authority than Mr. Gladstone." On March 24th, he writes in answer to a letter from the President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, that while he cannot afford at present to remit the trifling duty that is paid on imported corn, he quite sees that it must go before long.

The appointment of the new Collector of the port of New York, seems to give satisfaction to every body—at least we hear no complaints. The President has been fortunate in this choice—because, now-a-days, almost everything he says and does is opposed and objected by a certain class of politicians.

The idle labor of the country could do no better than to take to the farm and the dairy under present circumstances. With a considerable reduction in prices the pursuit will still be largely remunerating. All edible products are scarce in comparison with the demand.

A Southern Relief Fair has lately been held at Port Tobacco, Charles county, Md., and the proceeds of the first day amounted to \$700. The whole receipts will, probably, reach \$2,000. This is creditable to the people of that good old country.

The recent riot at Norfolk, is said to have had its origin in whiskey. The presence of armed men in the negro procession is considered as very unfortunate, to say the least of it.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To shole the very age and body of the Times."

The steamer City of Norwich of the New London line, came into collision with the Schr. Gen. S. Van Vliet off Huntingdon, yesterday. The schr. struck her amidships cutting her through. The fires communicated to the wood work, and the steamer was entirely destroyed. About fifty persons were on board, forty of whom were saved by boats from the steamer Electra, from Providence. The remainder are supposed lost.

The fine portrait of Stonewall Jackson, drawn by Mr. Corcoran, of Washington city, at the Baltimore Fair, will be placed by that gentleman in the public gallery which he intends to open in the great edifice now occupied by the Quartermaster General in Washington, whenever he shall regain possession of it. It is said that Mr. Corcoran has expended forty-five thousand dollars in private and public charities since his return from Europe a few months since.

The young men of the city are getting up a bank, to be called the Union Bank of Richmond. It was chartered by the Legislature at its last session, and granted all the rights of similar institutions. The plan proposed for raising the funds is that the subscribers pay for their shares at the rate of one dollar per month, a share—the shares to be worth one hundred dollars. For the first year, or until sufficient capital is raised, it is proposed that it operate only as a savings bank.

The anonymous letter affair, in Baltimore, remains in statu quo. It is generally believed that a duel will grow out of it. The friends of both parties still have the matter under investigation. It forms the entire fashionable gossip of the town. All concerned stood at the top of "the quality."

It is feared that the levees of the lower Mississippi will be swept away by the current freshet. Vessels are leaving New Orleans with emigrants for Mexico. The liberals in Mexico are said to have captured a conducta with \$200,000 and killed or taken prisoners 200 French troops.

The wife of ex-Governor Harris, of Tennessee, is in New Orleans, bound for Mexico. She had a letter from President Johnson saying that a passport is unnecessary, but the provost marshal had required one.

Burglars got into the rooms of Delmonico's Hotel, Memphis, on Friday night, and robbed L. G. Stewart, a wealthy planter from Summer county, of about \$80,000 in notes and all his clothing.

Gen. Meade is expected at Portland, Maine. A steambot has been chartered to take a company of regulars to Eastport. This is induced by Fenian movements on the frontier.

Instructions have been issued to quarantine all vessels arriving at Fort Monroe and Norfolk from Key West, the same as those from the West Indies.

The city of New Orleans is reported very healthy, and crowded with strangers. Vessels from the West Indies have been relieved from quarantine.

Thousands of freedmen in Georgia have broken their labor contracts, ratified by the bureau, and left their employers for higher wages. There has been another great fire, in the Oil region in Pennsylvania (Titusville), the loss from which is said to be \$300,000.

The government hospital buildings, ordnance and other workshops at Old Point and Fort Monroe, are being removed.

Work on the plantations in Texas is going on finely, and the crops promise to be very large.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

President Johnson was serenaded last evening by a large body of soldiers and seamen and their friends, who joined in the procession. After an address had been delivered, in which the hope was expressed that he might harmonize public opinion and restore the country to peace and prosperity, President Johnson replied, thanking those present for the sentiments expressed, and the complimentary resolutions they had adopted, and asserted with emphasis his determination to oppose all traitors and treason, whether they be in the South or North. He declared that he had given proof of being sincere and earnest in denying secession, and in combating all attempts to destroy the Union and break up the Government, and he wanted to know "why it is that the whole train of slanderers, calumniators and traducers are barking at his heels? Where were these men, he asked, during the rebellion? He continued in the same strain, hurling defiance on the malice of his enemies, and expressed the belief that he should live long enough to live down "the whole pack of them."

We make the following extracts from the speech:

"We are now in the nation's third ordeal.—We are not yet through it. We said that States could not go out of the Union. We denied the doctrine of secession, and we have demonstrated that we were right—we demonstrated it by the strong arm. Yes, the soldiers and the sailors, God bless them, have demonstrated by their patriotic hearts and strong arms that States have not the power to leave the Union. [Applause.] What followed? The Confederate armies were overpowered and disbanded, and there is a willingness on the part of the people of those States to come back, be obedient to the laws, and acknowledge the supremacy of the constitution of our fathers.—For what have we passed through to this third ordeal? It was to establish the principle that no State had the power to break up this government. It was to put down the rebellion.—The rebellion has been put down, and for what? Was it to destroy the States? [Voices, "Never."] For what have all these lives been sacrificed, and all this treasure expended? Was it for the purpose of destroying the States? No, it was for the purpose of preserving the States in the Union of our fathers. [Cheers.] It was for that you fought; it was for that I toiled; not to break up the government, but to break down the rebellion and preserve the union of the States. That is what we have been contending for, and to establish the fact that the nation can lift itself above and beyond intestine feuds and traitors at home.

A great principle is to be restored which was established in our revolution. When our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain, what was one of the principal causes of their complaint. It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. [Cheers.] One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. How then, does the matter stand? Who has been usurping power, and who has been defeating the operation of the constitution? And what now remains to be done to complete the restoration of these States to all their former relations under the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we are passing? It is to admit representation. [Cheers.] And when we say admit representation we mean in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the government!

Soldiers and sailors! let us rejoice that peace has come; let us rejoice that the relations of the States are about being restored to the Federal Government; let us make every effort we can to restore the relations that existed between the Federal Government and the States. Let us do this as soon as we can. Oh! I thank God that peace has returned. I thank God that our brave men can return home to their families and their homes, there to renew the avocations of peace, and all the relations that existed between the husband, wife, and children. Yes, that baleful planet of fire and blood, which a short time ago was in the ascendant, has been chased away by the benign star of peace, and now that the bow of peace is suspended in the heavens, let us cultivate the arts of peace, the relations of peace, and all those associations that pertain to man in peace, and pray that the time may not be distant when we can have a political millennium, a political jubilee, and proclaim to our people and to all the nations of the earth that we are again a united people; that the union of these States has been preserved."

REWARDS AWARDED.

The Speaker laid before the U. S. House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the commission appointed to adjudge the claims of parties to the rewards heretofore offered for the apprehension of the assassin of President Lincoln and his accomplices, and the capture of Jefferson Davis.

To the parties who effected the arrest of Booth, the sum of \$55,000; to those who arrested Harold, \$25,000; to those who apprehended Atzerodt, \$25,000; to those who furnished any information prior to the arrest of each prisoner, in each case "a liberal reward" is recommended. The rewards, then, for the capture of Booth and Harold are awarded as follows: Detective L. C. Baker, \$3,700; Capt. E. P. Dougherty, 16th New York Cavalry, \$7,500; Luther B. Baker, detective, \$4,000; Sergeant Boston Corbett, \$2,500; Andrew Wendell, \$2,500; to the non-commissioned officers of that company of the 16th New York Cavalry, \$2,260 each. The remainder of the reward, \$25,000, is distributed equally among seventeen private of the same company. In the case of the arrest of Atzerodt the awards are to Major Artzt, 213th Pennsylvania volunteers, \$1,250; Sgt. Gimmell, 1st Delaware Cavalry, \$3,598. The remainder of the \$25,000 is distributed among the seven private who were with Gimmell when Atzerodt was captured.

In the case of Payne, the awards are as follows: Brigadier General Wells, \$625; Colonel H. S. Obert, \$625; Major Smith, \$2,500; R. C. Morgan, \$1,696; Ely Devore, detective, Charles H. Rosch, detective, Thomas Sampson, detective, each \$1,005.75, making \$10,000.

The following named parties from Baltimore are declared not entitled to any reward for the arrest of O'Laughlin and Arnold; Provost Marshal McPhail and detectives Randall, Horner, Wallis and Allison, also citizens and detectives Barber, Carter, Love, White, Parker, Campbell, Tuttle, J. L. Smith, W. Smith, W. McPhail and Morgan. O'parties in Washington declared not entitled to any reward are Major O'Beirne, Louis J. Weichman and J. H. H. H.

The commission then proceed to make the awards in the case of the capture of Jefferson Davis. Col. Prichard of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, commanding the squad, receives \$10,000, and as he recommended that the reward be distributed among all of that regiment, whether present at the capture or absent, the commission proceeded to award to the captains \$729 and the first lieutenants \$555. The private gets from \$166 to \$187. The claims of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, who were in pursuit and came on the ground a few moments after Mr. Davis's capture, were ignored.

The Grand Jury in Philadelphia have found an indictment against Antoine Probst, charged with the recent murder of the Deering family. Probst is said to be an old "bounty jumper."

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—The Senate

yesterday passed the joint resolution from the House extending the thanks of Congress to Gen. Hancock for gallant services, and the bill appropriating \$121,000 to carry out certain Indian treaties. The bill to reimburse the contractors for building iron-clads was again discussed and laid over. Several amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were agreed to, and one proposed that no money should be paid to any postmaster after the adjournment of the Senate, whose nomination had not been confirmed. This amendment led to debate, and was laid over. The bill to amend the habeas corpus act, so as to protect military officers from the consequences of acts done during the war, was taken up. An amendment was proposed to except from the provisions of the bill acts done in States now represented in Congress and where martial law did not prevail. An interesting debate ensued on this amendment, and continued until the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A communication from the Secretary of War was laid before the House, transmitting the report of the commission appointed to adjudge the claims of parties to the reward offered for the capture of Jefferson Davis and of the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, and his accomplices.—The Secretary calls the attention of Congress to the necessity of making an appropriation to meet the awards. The amounts allowed and the names of the persons to whom they are awarded will be found in the Gazette elsewhere. The House resumed consideration of the bill increasing the salary of certain officers of the Pension Bureau, reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions. After a short discussion the bill was rejected. The vote rejecting the bill was then reconsidered, and pending the vote on the passage of the bill, the subject was postponed until to-day. The bill establishing and reorganizing the regular army was taken up. A long debate ensued on the mode of officering the ten regiments of veteran reserves, but without taking a vote the further consideration of that section was postponed until to-day. After a personal explanation from Mr. Ingersoll, the House adjourned.

The New York News says:—"Few people have any just conception of the immense business that is done in New York. We take one district (the Fourth) for the purpose of illustration. In a list of one hundred mercantile houses in this district, we find only three whose sales within the last ten months, that have been reported, amount to less than one million of dollars; twelve sold from three million to four million dollars worth of goods each; twelve others from four to eight million; George A. Wicks & Co., sold ten million; Anthony & Hall, ten million three hundred and seventy-three thousand. At the head of the list of wholesale merchants stands the house of H. B. Claffin & Co., whose sales are reported, under oath, to have reached the enormous amount of \$42,506,715; while J. A. T. Stewart & Co., report the amount of their wholesale business within the same period at \$39,391,683. This last sum does not embrace a large package business done by this house in Philadelphia, and which amounts to several million dollars, upon which the revenue tax is paid in that city; nor the business of great retail establishments on Broadway and Tenth streets, where they sell many millions worth of goods every year."

THE CHOLERA.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The British steamer York, from Liverpool on the 4th inst., has arrived. She brought one thousand and forty-three passengers. Thirty-eight died on the passage. She is anchored at quarantine. The disease is said to be similar to that with which the steamer England is infected. The Virginia is to be immediately sent to the lower bay to the usual quarantine anchorage, which is twenty miles below the city.

PORTLAND, ME., April 18.—A man died in this city of the cholera this morning. He is said to have been one of the five who escaped from the steamer England.

LOUDOUN COUNTY.—The Spring Term of the Circuit Court for this County, commences in Leesburg on Monday next, Judge Henry W. Thomas presiding. His Honor will find a full docket demanding his attention—among the list no less than ten commonwealth cases. Two hundred and ninety-six jurymen have been summoned to appear on the first day of the Court.

Mr. Henry S. Taylor, an old and respected citizen of this county, died on Thursday last week, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. T. had been in bad health for sometime previous to his death.—*Loudoun Mirror.*

The small-pox is reported as raging at Ponce, Porto Rico. The shock of an earthquake was felt at Ponce on the 26th of March.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

20 bush. Prime Hominy.
20 " Navy Beans.
20 " Maine Cider and Peach Blow Potatoes.
5 bbls Silver Skin Onions.
50 bush. Dried Apples.
500 lbs. Lard.
200 dozen Eggs.
Hake, Cod Fish, Alewives.
Eastern Herring, Potomac Herring and Mackerel. [fe 24] F. G. SWAINE.

J. G. STAFFORD, AUCTIONEER, No. 52 KING STREET, between Water and Fairfax streets.

Will give his personal attention to the sale of Real Estate, at and Furniture, and the residue of families declining housekeeping. Also to the sale of Stocks of Groceries and Merchandise of every description, Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c.
2000 ft. of FURNITURE, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, and CLOTHING, at auction every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m. Consignments solicited. J. G. STAFFORD, ap 17-1m Auctioneer

MOTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING.

The subscribers have now on hand a supply of POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING of the best quality, in barrels and in bulk, which supply will be kept up constantly, during the fishing season. These fish will be sold at the lowest market rates. All orders from the country attended to and filled, as if the purchaser were present; and correspondents will be promptly answered. Particular attention paid to putting up FAMILY FISH.

JAS. E. McGRAW & CO., Fish Town, [Rich. Eng. Lynch, News, Charlottesville Chron., Leesburg Wash., Warrenton Index, and Fred. (Md.) Citizen, awhm]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the County Court of Fairfax county, on the first day of the May term (next) thereof, to appoint five freeholders (any three or more to act,) to ascertain a just compensation to the owners of land upon the line of the ALEXANDRIA & FREDERICKSBURG R. R. in Fairfax county, for such of the said lands as are proposed to be taken by said road for its purposes.

DULANY & BALL, ap 18-law4w Attorneys for A. & F. R. R.

BEST QUALITY SUGAR CURED HAMS, B Shoulders and Breast pieces, for sale low by JOSEPH T. JANNEY, feb 26-1t Corner Prince and Pitt streets.

Railroads & Steamboats.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, April 16th, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville, with Va. Central R. R. trains to and from Richmond, as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (except Sunday) at 6.45 a. m., and Alexandria at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Lynchburg at 5.45 p. m.
Leave Lynchburg 7.00 a. m., arrive at Alexandria at 4.50 p. m., and at Washington at 5.35 p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sundays) at 6.10 p. m., Alexandria at 7.00 p. m., and arrive at Lynchburg at 6.00 a. m.
Leave Lynchburg at 6.30 p. m., arrive at Alexandria at 5.30 a. m., and at Washington at 6.21 a. m. making close connections at Lynchburg for all points south and south-west, and at Washington for north and north-west. First class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

This road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points south and south-west may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

J. M. BROADBENT, General Ticket Agent

FOR BALTIMORE.

The STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. James HARRIS, having received a new boiler, and been thoroughly refitted, has resumed her regular trips, leaving Baltimore every SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m. for Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown, stopping at all her former landings.

Returning, will leave Alexandria every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, for Baltimore. The STEAMER THOS. E. CABELL, Capt. JAS. H. NORRIS, will leave Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, at 3 p. m. touching at Chapel Point, and returning will leave Alexandria every SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. For freight and passage apply to B. WHEAT, Agent. ap 17-1t

NEW EXPRESS LINE.

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA & ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, WASHINGTON, D. C. VIA CANAL.
Good substantial and well adapted FREIGHT STEAMERS comprise this new line, which will sail on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of each week from Philadelphia, and on TUESDAY and THURSDAY from Alexandria, at 12 m. Freight, &c., at moderate rates. For particulars, apply to—

M. ELDRIDGE & CO., No. 4, South wharf, at Alexandria. JOHN B. DAVIDSON, No. 59, Water-st., Georgetown and Washington. WILLIAM P. CLYDE, No. 14, North Wharves, Philada. oct 4-1t

TO THE VOTERS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY.—Captain JOHN POWELL is respectfully announced as a candidate for the office of Fairfax county, at the election in May next. Capt. Powell has faithfully served the people of said county as a public officer in various instances, and from the fact of his having had many years' experience as Sheriff, we are perfectly confident that he will make an efficient officer, if it is the will of the people to elect him. The voters of the county are respectfully solicited to give the Captain a favorable consideration on the day of election, the 4th Thursday in May. MANY FRIENDS. Wm. M. FITZBUGH.

TO THE VOTERS OF FAIRFAX COUNTY.—I announce myself a candidate at the election to be held on the 24th May, for the Clerkship of the County Court, the office now held by me as Clerk pro tem. I respectfully ask your support with the assurance that every effort shall be made to satisfactorily conduct the affairs of the office. [ap 9-1t] Wm. M. FITZBUGH.

ICE! ICE! ICE!!!
We have now on hand a large stock of very superior BOSTON ICE. Our arrangements are such that we can promise all our customers a prompt and regular supply of the same during the entire season, at lowest market rates. Proprietors of hotels, restaurants and steamboats will find it to their advantage to see us before making arrangements elsewhere. Orders from the country will be promptly filled. The ice securely packed and forwarded with dispatch by Express or Railroad, as may be desired. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Office, No. 4, south wharves. ap 6-1t

JOHN T. CREIGHTON & SON, No. 88, King Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

DEALERS IN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Hardware, Cutlery, Belkows, Anvils, Nail Rods, Horse Shoes, Blister Steel, Files, Raps, Shovels, Tools, &c. Commenced Iron Beam Plough at factory P. ices; Casting, for Titus Iron Plough kept on hand; Sashes, Doors, Blinds, &c. furnished to order. Roofing, Felt, and Cement, Percussion Caps, Double and Single Guns, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, &c., wholesale and Retail. Terms Cash. so-1t

THE MOST RELIABLE Sewing Machine now in use. Call at 187 King street, and see the WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE. It is always in order, never fails, and the machinery is the least complicated of any manufactured. It is always a comfort to the operator—never an annoyance. ap 17-1m Mrs. H. A. ELDRED, Agent.

1,200 SACKS G. A. SALT, to arrive per Schr. Prudence, which will be sold low from vessel.

W. A. SMOOT, No. 21, North Union st.

COAL! COAL!!
For sale, to arrive from Philadelphia, a superior cargo of LOBBERRY, RED ASH, EGGS and LOCUST MOUNTAIN; WHITE ASH and EGGS; sold very low for cash.

JNO. LEATHERLAND, No. 26, King st.

E. J. MILLER, (Successor to R. H. Miller & Son & Co.) Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, STONWARE, WINDOW GLASS, PIPES, &c., &c. No. 65 KING STREET.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Wm. Price are requested to present them, properly authenticated to B. F. Price for settlement.

B. F. PRICE, GEO. R. PRICE, mh 3-1t

1,000 LBS. COUNTRY HAMS, In store and for sale by W. A. SMOOT, ap 12-2w

CAROLINA RICE, Prime Carolina Rice, just received and for sale by GEORGE E. WHITE, 89 and 91 Cameron street.

YEAST CAKES.—Invaluable to Housekeepers, and warranted to give satisfaction—just received and for sale by JANNEY & CO. jan 20-1t

MOUNTAIN HAMS.—For sale by JNO. S. KNOX, Jr., No. 10, Union st.

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

STABLER'S OLD STAND!!

ESTABLISHED 1792

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

E. S. LEADBEATER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FINE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, ACIDS

DYE STUFFS,

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, SPONGES,

MEDICINE CHESTS, &c.

AGENTS FOR

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

AND PROPRIETORS OF

RICE'S WORM DESTROYING DROPS

Orders from the country receive prompt and careful attention. mh 9-3m

EDGAR WARFIELD WM. J. HALL

WARFIELD & HALL,

DRUG STORE,

Corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

Having purchased the stock of Mr. Paul, to which we have added largely, we have on hand a large and complete assortment of New Drugs, Chemicals, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Fancy Glass-Ware, Hair, Clothes, Shaving, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Course and Fine Combs; a great variety of toilet articles for the hair, skin and teeth. Indian Rubber Goods, Cigarette Papers, Patent Medicines of all sorts, Medical Liquors, Bitters, Family Dye Colors, Cheating Tobacco, Smoking Tobacco, and a very large assortment of all articles usually found in a drug store.

Particular attention will be paid to the prompt and careful compounding of PRESCRIPTIONS, at all hours of the day and night. mh 9-1t

SAMUEL H. JANNEY, MAHLON H. JANNEY

JANNEY & CO., Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS, and Dealers in WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,